The Broadway Murder. CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—NO CLUE TO THE PERFETRATOR OF THE HORRID

tholomew Burke, was continued yesterday, at Mr. Joyce's store, No. 578 Broadway. No clue has yet been obtained to the perpetrator of the horrid deed. The police are still engaged in investigating the case, and Captain Dow-ling, of the Sixth district, says strong hopes are enter-

cained of the ultimate capture of the villain. The following evidence was elicited yesterday before

cained of the ultimate capture of the villain.

The following evidence was elicited yesterday before Coroner Councry:—

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Serial Seria

Cornelius Buggan being aworn, says.—I live in as Mulberry street; I knew deceased for about two years; I have not been in his company for six months; I don't knew any bo y that could give the Coroner information respecting the four murder committed on Thursday night.

John H. Bran, being aworn, says.—I live in the house Nos. 13 lianter and 8 Mulberry streets; I know dectased for nearly two years; on the 5th of July he was last in my company, he then stated that he had lost his watch; he took a drink, and told me he was inclined to go into the country, out West; I was aware deceased had money; if knew nothing regarding the person who stole deceased; watch, nor do I know anything about the person or persons who murdered bim.

the country, out West; I was aware deceased had money; it knew nothing regarding the person who stole deceased is watch, nor do I know anything about the person or persons who murdered him.

Patrick Emmitgan being sworn, says:—I live in the house 68 Mulberry street; knew the deceased about three years: the last time I saw deceased was Friday week; I then saw him in Mr. Murphy's wholesale liquor store in Mott street: he was with another man; after drinking I saw deceased go to the privy, and when he came up he went away; I went then to the back house and found a watch lying on the side of the seat; I suspected it was deceased 8 watch, and I gare orders to Mr. Murphy to send Mr. Burke to me and that I would give him his watch, which be did; I don't know who was with deceased on Thursday evening, in Mr. Joyce's store; I don't know of any one who was in deceased's company on the night of the murder; when I found the watch and brought if up. Mr. Murphy did not ask me to leave the watch; I remained in Murphy's store about half an hour after I got the watch; deceased came to me for his watch, and I gave it to him; deceased came to me for his watch, and I gave it to him; deceased gave me three dolars when I returned him his watch; my companion and myself had two drinks while we were going home, after we left Murphy's; I showed the watch to several people while going home; I was st my own house on thursday evening; there was a fire in Franklin street; I went to it, and afterwards returned home.

Denna Morrissy, being sworn, says:—I live at No. 65 Mulberry street; I knew deceased; I saw him List about two or three days after the 4th of July; I was coming home from a meeting, and stopped at Murphy's liquor store, in 65 Mott street; I knew deceased; I saw him List about two or three days after the 4th of July; I was coming home from a meeting, and stopped at Murphy's liquor store, in 65 Mott street; I knew deceased till the 4th of July; when he drank in my place; he called for a key to go to the privy; I gave it to him; wh

this kind of fracture. I removed eighteen pieces of broken bone, taken from the skull and face. On the left shoulder and side of the neck I found fifteen cuts, some of them merely cutting through the skin; others were much deeper. The stomach contained a quantity of half digested sausage meat, ham and potatoes. The heart was empty, both auricles and ventricles. The wound in the throat was, prohably, the last inflicted, as it would be immediately fatal; the other thirty wounds found on the body, though severe, were not mortal. A cheese knife would produce all the wounds found on the body of deceased, except the one connected with the fracture of the skull. From the blood stains on the wall and the appearance of the room, it would appear that deceased struggled hard for his life.

Coroner Connery, after a brief address to the officers, requesting vigitance on their part, in order to find out the perpetrators of one of the most horrible murders ever committed in New York city, adjourned the inquest to Monday morning, at ten o'clock, in the Sixth ward station house.

FORTY-SEVEN FAMILIES BURNT OUT—NAVAL STORE HOUSE AND TWELVE DWELLINGS DESTROYED. A disastrous fire occurred in Ferman street, under the Heights, yesterday morning, involving the destruction of a large quantity of naval stores and twelve dwelling houses. The fire was discovered breaking out of the naval store house of Gette Robbins, on Furman, near Montague street, between two and three o'clock. The house contained 200 bels. of cement, belonging to H. E. Pierrepost; 200 bbis. turpentine, 200 bbis. campliene and rosin, besides a lot of empty barrels on storage for different parties in New York. The combustible nature of these materials caused the flames to spread with great rapidity, and that and contiguous buildings were speedily enveloped. A dense black smoke arose, distance. The sparks flow thick and fast, falling upon the buildings on the Heights above in great profusion, and

buildings on the Heights above in great profusion, and putting them in imminent danger of destruction. Residents of Flatbush, four miles from the scene, state that a heavy body of smoke extended over that place, and the light was plannly visible.

The flames extended from the store houses to the buildings on Furman street, east side, an I spread thence down flail's alley, which leads to the dock, destroying twolve buildings, each one occupied by three or more families. Some of the tenants barely escaped with their lives. Several jumped out of the second story wiedows. The houses were mostly two stories in height, and all of frame. They were owned by George Faxter, and occupied as follows:—

follows:—

ON FURMAN SEREET.

No. 139. Jas Gillen, John Buffy, Ned Bryson, Hugh
McDermott, Jas. McLaughlin, Danl McFeeley, John McPaue, Banl McColgan.

No. 142. Patrick Dougherty, George Williams, Michael No. 145. Edward Dosgherty, Michael McGrady, James Lafferty, John Cassiday, John Lafferty. No. 147. Neil Green, Michael Redden. No. 149. Barney Colgan, Mr. Hartonk, Margaret Col-

Capt. Kane. No. 153. Mrs. Burns, John Mehan, Onristy Leonard,

No. 153. Mrs. Burns, John Menan, Christy W. M. Rose. No. 155. John Coughlin, Patrick McLaughlin, Joseph Kensier, John Travis, Michael Flauagan. No. 1. George Dougherty, John Barr, James McCaun. No. 2. Mrs. McFadden. Mrs. Wheelac. No. 3. Damel McLaughlin, Mr. Uwself, John Rearse. No. 4. Mrs. Boyle, Barney Green, John McLaughlin, Mrs. Kane.

Mrs. Kane.
No. 5. The families of Messrs. Vansell, Hunt, Earnest and Kessler.

No. 5. The families of Messrs. Vansell, Hunt, Earnest and Kessler.

No. 6. Mrs. McCanna, Peter Clark.

These houses were all burned to the ground, the families barely saving themselves.

The house occupied by Michael Ffanagan was tenanted by five families. In the lower portion was a liquor and grocery store. An old weman, in attempting toget out her trunk, was badly burnt by the falling of the roof, and a young woman who was adding her was also injured. The old woman was taken in charge by the police.

A portion of the effects of the subterers was stolen during the progress of the fire. There were some narrow escapes, but fortunately no one was killed.

The loss on Robbins' storehouse and contents is about \$10,000; on the building, about \$12,000; contents, \$5,000. The buildings were insured—the contents were nat.

The fences and shrubbery on the Heights were destroyed, and the buildings were in imminent danger for a time.

that he knew whereh his watch was, went to Mellorery and the knew whereh his watch was, were to Mellorery and the street of the long fields, and square and long leg hits, and short chops for safe ones to the mid wicket on, with some occasional fine of plays; many runs were sole on account of the short leg standing too far out, and Wheatcroft's first ball to Bingham went for 5 in the long field, without a man being placed for his favorite hit. Such scores could not have been made of Cupp as a bowler, or under Higham as general. That scientific cricketer Gibbes, who usually makes large scores, was badly run out by the excitable lingham, who, in the second innings, run himself out, leaving Gibbes, who had no chance of doing anything, to bring out his bat, with Earnshaw, at sun down. On the Newark side, Warner, J. Elverson, Wheatcroft, Baker and Smith, were not as foltunate as they ought to have been for such good cricketers. Johnson's batting was spiendid against such good bowling and fielding as he had to contend against, and on that account his score merits more praise than any of his antagonist's large scores. Halle's fast bowling was very good, but unless backed up by a good field, many runs are made from it by good batters among the sips. In this match the Newarkers were overmatched, and will perhaps profit by the lesson.

The return match between 16 of New York against 11 of

by the lesson.

The return match between 16 of New York against 11 of the Newark Club, takes place at Newark on Monday, when, it is anticipated by the New Yorkers, they will regain the laurels they lost in their match. The following is the score:

The Country of the New Yorkers, they will regain the score:

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The Country of the New Yorkers, they will regain the score in the New Yorkers, they will regain the score in the New Yorkers, they will remain the New York against 11 of the New York against

First Innings. Sharp c. Smith b. John-	Second Innings.
Earnshaw I. b. w. b. Hal-	
les 3	Not out 33
Bingham c. Baker b. G.	
Elverson 37	Run out 51
Gibbes, run out 9	Not out 00
S. Wright b. G. Elverson 30 Bailey c. Smith b. G. El-	b. Johnson 18
verson 6	b. Haller 00
Burnett c. Halles b. G.	D. MAINER 00
Elverson 5	b. Halles 1
Vyne, not out 7	c. Ford b. G. Elverson 4
Hindbaugh c. Halles b.	
G. Elverson 4	
Timon, hit wicket b. G. Elverson	
H. Ulright b. Halies 5	b. Hattes 6
b. 16 l. b. 3 w. 7 26	b. 8 l. b. 1 w. 3 12
Total142	Total125
NEW NEW	ARE.
Warner, run out 2	Halles c S. Ulright b00
Ford c. Earnshaw b.	According to the same
Gibbes00	Farnshaw 3
Baker b. Earnsbaw 4	Ledwith c. Hindbaugh b.00
Johnson b. S. Wright 33 J. Elverson b. Earnshaw, 3	S. Wright 9
	Kidd b. S. Wright 1
Wheatcroft b. Gibbes 00	G. Elverson, not out00
Smith b. Farnshaw 3	b. 4 w. 1721
	100

ST. GEORGE'S CLUB VS. THE YONKERS CLUB. The second eleven of the Dragon Slayers Cricket Club met cleven Yonkerites yesterday, at Hoboken, and defoated them, in a game of cricket, Hayley, of the St. George's

cieven Yonkerites yesterday, at Hoboken, and defoated them, in a game of cricket, dayloy, of the St. George's first eleven, and Brown, the secretary, doing up the Westchester men very nicely, with seven wickets to spare; Bailey deing up the batting part for fifty-two runs in the first innings of Pikington's bowling, having, with consummate judgment and prudence, received but five balls from Hallas fast bowling. Bailey also did up the bowling part of the first innings of Yonkers by taking down eight wickets; and in the second innings, he and Brown did it up brown, by taking between them seven wickets of the Westchester party; Harry Wright, who bowled remarkably well, taking care of the rest. The St. George's men had the advantage, of Pavis of the Free Academy, a first rate cricketer, who mas become a sort of honorary member of both our crack clubs, and is used indiscriminately for either, as a substitute for weaker players, who are conveniently absent at matches. Wells long stopp'd and batted very well. Hindaugh, Harry Wright, Davis, Tilt and Brown also batted well. Vinten desired to be let slid; and we let him slide accordingly. Tilt kept wicket well. On the Yonkers sid. Hallas and Pikington bowled and batted well. There was also some steady batting by Stedwell, Garrison and Howarth, and very good cricket for Furniss' zoore of nine and twelve. But when will cricketers learn common sense, when men can only be got rid of by being caught out, as is the case with Bailey sometimes? Why on airth don't they put their long fields and square legs and slow bowler with their backs to the sun, ready for sky-scrapers? (Take a note, Newarkers.)

Ecore — Yonkers**, 1st innings**, 47: 2d do., 74. Total, 121 runs. St. George's, 1st do., 100; 2d do., 22. Total, 122 runs.

Supposed Slaver Found Dereitet. OUR NEWPORT CORRESPONDENCE. NEWPORT, R. I., July 17, 1856.

Discovery of the Wreck of a Supposed Slaver.
We visited the Long wharf to-day to inspect the se we visited the Long whart to-ney to inspect the so called "slaver," which was discovered bottom up at sea some two weeks since by the crew of the whaling schooner Richard of Provincetown, Mass., Captain Jonathan L. Young, who righted her and towed her into this port. We found the supposed slaver secured to the wharf just astern of the Richard, with a gang of men on board who are engaged in breaking out her hold and removing the water. With a view to getting reliable information for your journal, we sought an interview with the chief mate of the Richard (Mr. J. A. Gross) who, in the absence of the eaptain, has very politely furnished us with the following extracts from the Richard's log, touching the finding of

Webershar, July 2.—Latitude 38 degrees 87 minutes; longitude 73 degrees.

This day, first part, pleasant; moderate light winds, S. E. At 8 A. M. died away cains; at half-past 3 P. M. saw a price bearing S. E. J. S.; at 8 P. M. lowered a boat, and Captain went alongside; the breeze continues light, and the vessel has not yet got up to it; it proved to be a schoener. Iying on her beam ends, of nearly 130 tons; she bad the appearance of having been capsized in a sudden equall, as alt sall was set; the Captain left a light on board, and re urnod again to the achponer; we laid by the wereck all night.

THUSCARS, JULY 3.—This day came in wh wind S. W., rather cloudy, and some rain; at 5 A. M. lowered a boat and went to the wreck; found, uson examination, that she belonged to Bucksport, Me., name unknown; we commenced to clear away her standing rigging and salls; at 8 A. M. run a line from our vessel, made fast, and took in all sall and commenced taking on board such articles as we had cleared away; at 12 M. had succeeded in stripping off nearly all her standing rigging and salls, we then cut away her foremast, and she partially righted; upon cutting away the mainmast she righted so that her lee rail nearly came out of water; we ran our tow line and made fast to her jib stay; at 3 P. M. we made sail, with her in in tow, bound N. N. E., with wind S. W.; breeze coatuned light rest of the 24 bours.

The Richard a rived here on Monday, the 14th inst. Her prize, a fore and aft schooner, of some 140 tons,

Her prize, a fore and aft schooner, of some 140 tons, and some gilt work about her figure head. When found her boats and best bower anchor were gone—the appearance of the vessel indicates that she had not been cap sized long-say not more than a couple of weeks. It is presumed that she was a slaver, from the fact that she was ballasted with water casks, over which a deck had seen laid-she seems to have considerable fire wood and materials in abundance for building a "slave deck." The strongest proof, perhaps, of her having been a slaver, and materials in abundance for building a "slave deck." The strongest proof, perhaps, of her having been a slaver, is to be found in the fact that every other plank of her hatches were taken off, so as to form a sort of grating to admit air, and her medicine chest, moreover, was supplied porticularly with "saire files," to an exteat far beyond what the ordinary crew of a craft of her size would require. Her name has been painted over, but the washing of the sea, or some other cause, has scraped off the covering of paint, until the mane, William Lewis, of Bucksport, Me., may clearly be distinguished. The Custom House people at Bucksport have been telegraphed to, but reply that no vessel of that name is to be found upon the Custom House register at that place. In the meanwhile, the United States Marshal, Mr. Clapp, arrived here from Providence last night, and the vessel was libelied, under suspicion of her being a slaver, by the United States authorities. To day a Custom House officer has been placed on board. The William Lewis, if such be her real name, will probably bring at auction, when sold, about \$2,500, or possibly \$3,000, which will pay the owners of the Richard, with the fish she has taken, pretty well for her two mouths' trip. One of the crew of the Richard thought he recognized on their passage a vessel in which he had once sailed upon the Fishing Banks, which was commanded by a Captain Eldridge. The water casks with which she was ballasted had evidently at some time contained pain oil. She had a berth deck in her main hold, with a space of 235 feet between her cabins and the deck—which was very low. When found she had no provisions on board of any kind, except a little meal, a small quantity of beans and rice—no meat. She probably had her beef and pork barrelled on deck, and lost them when capaized. She had no papers. All things considered, it is presumed that her former owners will scarcely come forward to claim her.

her suspicious appearance, was taken possession of by Col. C. J. Errickson, Custom House officer at Barnegat. She was manned by three men (English and Irish), who state that the boat belonged to the father of one of the men, who (the father) they say, is employed in the government Dock Yard at Bermuda. The young man says his father ill used him, and he determined to run away, and persuaded the other two to accompany him. They had no compans, charts, nor cabin furniture, and had been out of provisions and water two days before making land. The vessel, though small, is well calculated for a sea boat. She has painted on her main sail the "Jane of Bermuda," and another sail has the name "Clara" on it. The probability is that she is a hospital boat. The men, it is supposed, are either navy deserters or escaped contest from the Bermudas. They are now detained on board, anchored in the stream of the village of Barnegat, well guarded, awaiting examination into the affair. N.

THE LATE PRIZE FIGHT AT RIKER'S ISLAND,-John Galla gher, one of the principals in the late prize fight at Ri ker's Island, was arrested on Friday evening by officers Crowley and Flynn, of the Nineteenth ward police. The accused was brought before Justice Pearson, at the Fourth District Police Court, Yorkville, where he was held to bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge. The captain of the Nineteenth ward police says that he has strong hopes of effecting the arrest of Dutch Henry, the other principal in the disgraceful smair. The seconds and bottle holders are yet at large, but the officers are on their track.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ARTIST.—Coroner Hills held an inquest, at No. 256 Tenth street, upon the body of John eaufort, an artist, who died at his residence as above from the effects of injuries received by being run over by one of the Second avenue cars, at the corner of Ninth one of the Second avenue cars, at the corner of Nintia street and first avenue. The deceased was on the for ward platform, and while he was stepping of the car lost his balance and was caught undernoath the from wheels of the venicle. The deceased was taken to his residence by officer Fitzpatrick, of the Seventeenth ward police, where he was attended by one or two doctors; but all medical aid was of ne avail, as the deceased impered but a short time after the accident.

niversaries of the Wesleyan University of Middletown, Connecticut, will be held in the Methodist Episcopal church in that town, on the 3d, 5th, 64b and 7th of Angust. It being twenty five years since the College was founded, there will be a great gathering of the Alumni, and a more interesting time than usual is expected. The

Additional from Mexico.

THE CHUECH PROPERTY SAME MALI—BETTER © THE ABORDANGOF.

Your Excellence—Through the ministry with which you are charged, I have received a printed copy of the supreme decree of the 25th of June, published in traiscapital the 28th of the same month, relative to the transfer of the ownership and possession, which up by the present time the civil and coclesiantical corporations have held in rural or city immovable properties, the adjudacation of these to their actual tenants, and the recognition of the price that these latter shall secure in favor of the proprietary corporations, all in the terms and on the conditions expressed in said decree.

As was my duty, I immediately consulted the most illustrious and venerable chapter of this my holy church, and in conformity with their counsels I now make the following exposition, in order that his Excellency the President may be pleased to revoke the said supreme decree; as under the most sincere protestations of my respect for his person, and for the post he occupies, I beg him to do.

Wese it a question touching me, personally, or my individual interests, I should make no representation whatever, but I have not at the present case the liberty I should have as a simple citizen. The same supreme government placed in my hands the buils of nomination as archbishop, and among them those which prescribe the oath that I must take had which I did take to preserve the properties of this hely church and to administer them according to the canons thereof. Your Excellency knows the reality of such eath, from which no other than the church can absolve me.

I well know that I over obedience to the public laws of my country: I knowlit, and I have sworm to observe them; but this obedience does not consist only in finithing, but at its when the wildly be, in suffering willingly what they may prove the properties of the minimum of the properties of the alientation of the properties of the church had and has of the properties spoken of by the law as finite result

order to believe that in this would be realized the general good.

In times of national affliction no one has succored the public necessities with more generosity than the deergy, without other hope than the liberty of their native land. Then, they have even sacrificed the properties of which they could dispose, and these properties have passed to individuals who have well known how to increase their own estates by the diminution of these of the church. If, therefore, to contribute to the extraordinary expenses of the government be a great public good, none has done so much of this as the church.

It is true that the tenants are to recognize the price of these properties; but in the first place it may happen that nany of them will not possess anything else than the immovable properties that the law gives them; and it is foreign to every principle of justice to oblige the corporations to transfer their properties to those to whom an individual would not surrender his, and in the second place there is no lien for capital even when the same be imposed with every possible security, that may not be lost in the course of time, and be involved in controversies.

imposed with every possible security, that may not be lost in the course of time, and be involved in controversies.

Independently of the good that in all time has resulted to the public from the aid the church has learned to the government, that which I am going to mention is not the least.

It is private individuals who occupy the properties of the church, and not the church itself. There are wealthy persons who likewise possess properties which they leave to others; but it is notorious the difference between the consideration with which the church treats its tenants and that with which the tenants are treated by individual propertiors. Upon this point I could cite reduction and release of rents, delays of time for the payment thereof to which I have consented, and which has always been consented to in the case of poor tenants, without example I apprehend of this nature and importance on the part of private wealthy persons.

Now, this consideration and these concessions are a benefit that contributes to the public good, which is never real unless it results in the good of individuals. I again pray your Excellency to bear this respectful statement to the superior knowledge of his Excellency the President, to assure him of my respect, and that not only my duty towards my holy church and true lave for my native country has moved me to make these brief suggestions, and the declaration that in view of the iaw and the sacred duties which bind me could not forego.

May God our Lord keep your Excellency many years.

Lazalito, Archbisnop of Mexico.

From the New Constitution.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF MEXICO.

[From the Mexican Extraordinary, July 2.1]

ren confederacy.

The legislative department of the government is to be composed of only one Chamber, named the "Congress of the Union," which will have all the powers now vested in the American Senate and House of Representatives. But it all other respects the Congress of both nations will be exact counterparts of each other. We do not precisely comprehend how far this Legislature is to interfere in the framing of treaties, and we think it would be well to permit the Executive to make all the negotiations, and then aubmit the work when completed to Congress for sanction or rejection. As this is the practice in the United States, founded on experience, it would be advisable to adopt it in Mexico.

The articles in relation to the Executive Department are drawn with less care, and, we think, with less wisdom. The mode of electing the President is not fixed by the constitution, but is to be regulated by laws; nor is the amount of his salary designated. Congress may therefore legislate out of office an unpopular incumbent whenever they please. He is slawly at their mercy; and as they possess the power to do as they wish, the Executive is belpiess, and enurely dependent upon Congress. If Congress can make an electoral law they can repeal i, and make another. Consequently, whenever a President becomes unpopular, the electoral law will be changed, and the President will change with it.

There is no Vice President, but whenever there is a vacancy in the office of President the Chef Justice will act different. This is the old Spanish castom taken from the time of the Viceroys, when the vacancy was filled by the Chief Judge We cannot see why this plan has been adopted, especially as experience and history prove that it sever worked well in practice. The judges ought to be deprived of all political power, for political plass in the United States, no observations need be made on this head.

The other provisions of a miscellaneous character are excellent and will be applianted by all republicans. Toleration of the laws.

It

was to open a register in order to enable all those who wish to belong to it to sign their names and take out the name tenance of the name and take out the name tenance of the name and income the name and income the name and inquire after letters directed to either people. Hence the administration thinks it best for people calling for letters to give their names at the grait and receive only what rightfully belongs to them.

A priest named Perequira is still imprisoned in Puebla, on the charge of inciting some persons height church to the charge of inciting some persons height church the charge of the charg

meda to express their satisfaction with the political state of affairs and matters and things in general. President Comenfext, Senor Lerdo, the Minister of Finance, and Congress were all warmly applieded for the new constitution and the decree it relation to the church property. After some speeches, and a procession to the Plaza and some other joyful demonstrations, the crowd quietly dispersed, having done enough for their country for one day.

The same Journal, of June 28th, says:—General Mendoza was sent by the government to Puebla to assume an important command in that city. But it seems that Poblanos refused to receive and recognize him in consequence of his political antecedents in the time of Sartia Anna. How a decided Santa Annias in the time of his Serene Highness can be employed by the present liberal government seems to us passing strange.

The army has been supplied with a sufficient transportation train to serve for all military movements, without the assistance of private teamsters and their wagons. Hereafter the army are forbid to serve e embargo oponite property of private individuals to transport the military stores of the government.

It is now said that the marching of a column of troops to the visicity of Cuernavaca, has been done to arrest and punish the peons on the sugar plantations, who have struck for higher wages, and who are now plundering the country.

to the visibility of Cuernavaca, has been done to arrest and punish the peons on the sugar plantations, who have struck for higher wages, and who are now plundering the country.

The American bark Catherine Augusta, which lately arrived at Vera Cruz from Pennamingo, had on freught, and consigned to this government, a large quantity of all kinds of munitions of war.

The same paper, of June 25; says:—Official information received from Cordova announces that more than two tons weight of locusts have recently been killed in that neighborhood. As it is calculated that there are in each hundred weight 1,720,000 locusts, some mighty arithmedicians have figured it out that at Cordova no less than 404,332,510 of these insects have been desiroyed and afterwards butied.

Charles P. Duane, one of the bapished individuals from San Francisco, is at present in Acapuleo. We do not see by the papers from San Francisco that there are any charges against him for bid conduct lately. Duane, for the pist two or three years, has sonducted himself remarkably well, and, for a person of his neglected education, was considered to be a rather remarkable mun, and by no means a dangerous citizon. He had been Chief Engineer of the Fire Pepartment for a long time.

Dr. Naphegyi has been appointed Emgrant Agent to the United States and Canada for this government. He is to receive the sum of one dollar for each person he may induce to come to this country.

Schor Osollo, who left the country with Haro y Tamariz, has recently returned in the steamer Texas to Vera Cruz, where he was immediately arrested by order of the government, and ordered to re-embark on the same steamer for New Orleans, which he had to obey, and is once more upon his travels.

Lieut Col. Govates has been appointed temporarily Chief of the Staff of the President of the republic, in the absence of General Lamberg.

The Brigade of Echengaray are preparing to march from the capital to Jalapa, to form part of the encampment at that place.

Vestvali, it appears, will return in th

MARUEL HIGINIC RAMIREZ.

A gloom has been thrown upon the Cuban residents this city on learning, by the last mail, the sudden and untimely death, by cholers, of the distinguished Cuban patriot, Senor Manuel Higinio Ramirez, at Nicaragua. Senor Ramirez, since his early age, devoted himself to

the intellectual and physical education of the youth of his country. Being endowed with singular talents, he soon acquired a good reputation in his profession, and by his merits and energetic character alone attained in a short time the position of proprietor and director of one of the best institutes of education ever established in Havana. His general learning and great proficiency in several branches of knowledge, his amiable, kind and pleasant disposition, and his method of teaching—

Delectands, pariter; ne monendo, which was his own, made him so popular, and gave him such an ascendancy over the rising generation, that the

Senor Ramirez soon afterwards launched forth on his revolutionary career, and his efforts were chiefly directed

revolutionary career, and his efforts were chiefly directed to promote a revolution in the country districts called Vecla de Abajo. He was compelled therefore, to abandon his educational institute and devote himself exclusively to this perilous undertaking. His unitring energy and activity accomplished, in a short lapse of time, far more than might have been reasonably expected, and he received from General Lopes, then in this country, an appointment of moment in the revolutionary army.

Unfortunately for the cause of Cuban liberty, he was captured while travelling, and papers, firearms and ammunition were found in his possession. He was tried; but through the influence of his family and those who had been his pupits, he was not sentenced to death. The capture of the chief spread terror and confusion among his followers, and the revoit did not take place. Senor Ramirez was sent a prisoner to Spain, but his powerful and well built frame endured without detriment the sufferings of calle, and as soon as an opportunity of fered he came to the United States. During his stay here (about four years) he has been wholly and exclusively devoted to the cause of Cuban liberty; ready to endure any hardship, and to sacrifice his own life and property for his country, he any time and under any circumstances which might have arisen. He never had any other idea in his mind, never thought or did anything which had not in view the filteration of Cuba; and at various times rendered many practical and substantial ser-

which had not in view the liberation of Cuba; and at various times rendered many practical and substantial services to his country, sufficing from hunger, thirst and despair in several daring and bold expeditions by sea, which he undertook and successfully earried out.

Finally, in furtherance of his views, he went lately to Nicaragua, to learn in that practical school what, at some future day, might eventuate in the overthrow of Spanish tyranny in Cuba; there he met with his old and intimate friend. General Goicouria. But his sudden death, when in the full vigor of manhood, has put an end death, when in the full vigor of manhood, has put an end to his career. Cuba has lost one of her best, most courageous, devoted and disinterested sons, and the cause of freedom, one of its most realous, energetic and constant advecates; the Cubaa youth one of their most ardent and affectionate friends, and the scientific world one of its proficient scholars.

His loss is deeply mourned by his numerous friends in the manner that his virtues, endowments and talents deserve.

New York, July 17, 1856.

The Wearman.—The extreme heat of Friday moderated during the night, and yesterday it was cool and windy, the thermo meter having fallen during the warmest part of the day to 82 degrees. The following named persons were sufferers by the heat of Friday, in addition to those

were sufferers by the heat of Friday, in addition to those already published:

Ann Keenan was found sick in Third avenue, and taken to Bellevue Heapstal.

John Beiner, a German, was sun struck in Monroe street, and died on reaching home, at 122 Fitt street. Bridget Maddams was found prestrated by the heat in Pitt street. She was taken to the Eleventh ward station house, where in ner fever, she attempted to commit suicide. Her recovery is doubtful.

Mr. Birch, an Englishman. 34 years of age, a furrier by tra'e, died suddenly in Jacob street, from the effects of the heat.

Coroner Connery yesterday held an inquest, at the Fourth ward station bouse, upon the body of a man named Charles Burch, who died from the effects of the heat on Friday afternoon. Verdict—" Death by coup de soled." Deceased was 34 years of age, and was a native of England.

Coroner Gamble yesterday held an inquest, at No. 120 Pitt street, upon the body of a German, named John Heiner, who died from the effects of the heat on Friday. The decessed worked in a saw mill in Monroe street, and while charged at his daily employment was taken suddenly ill, and died in about an hour afterwards. Verdict—" Coup desoled."

Ratinoan Accidents.—Henry Zimmerman, in attempting to jump on the Hudson River railroad cars, while in

RAIROAD ACCIONES —Henry Zimmerman, in attempting to jump on the Hudson River railroad cars, while in merion, slipped and the wheel passed over his arm, breaking and mangling is dreadfully. William Beaufort in attempting to step on the front platform of one of the Second avenue cars, slipped, and his leg went under the wheel. It was horsbly mangled, and he died yesterday morning, at his residence, 256 Tenth street. Mr. B. was an artist by profession.

Figs. in Stillpan Straits—Between two and three colors on Saturday morning. A fire was discovered in

Figs in Stuties stress—sceween two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, a fire was discovered in the entry of the dwelling No. 68 Sullivan street, occupied by Mr. John Mackibbin. Policeman Beach saw the smoke, cave the slarm to the iomates, broke in the door, and aid in extinguishing the flames. The fire was found burning some articles of clothing hanging on a hot stove. Juming triving.

ALEM OF FIRE IN OLIVER STREET.—Last night, about

ALREM OF FIRE IN OUVER STREET.—Last night, about half-past ten o'clock, the alarm of fire in the Seventh district was caused by the burning of a straw bed and mattress in the attic of the dwelling house No. 76 Oliver street, occupied by Mrs. Susan Byrne. The fire was extinguished by James Martin, who took the burning bedding from the room, and threw it into the yard. Damage, about \$10. No insurance.

Something about 100s.—The dog pound went into operation on the 25th of June last, and since that time 2.160

reation on the 25th of June last, and since that time 2,160 dogs have been caught, sold or slaughtered, for which \$2,160 has been paid by the City Treasury. During the first two days 650 dogs were received at the pound corner of Thirty-first street and First avenue, but since they have failed off, to about 60 per day. The best dogs are got aside for redemption by their owners. For pape they pay \$1; for grown dogs \$2. If they are not redeemed they are sold, and the residue are drowned.

For DROWNED.—A small boy, about eight years old, named Francis Eddington, whose parents reside at No. or Greenwich street, was induced to go into the water at

62 Greenwich street, was induced to go into the water at pier No. 1 North river, when, being unable to swim, he was drowned. A companion named William Courtney, agest piece has been a forted and locken up for being INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND EGYPT.

More Letters of our Correspondent "Young America."

The Gardens, Temples and Monuments of Calcutta.

TRADE AND AMUSEMENTS.

STEAM VOYAGE TO EGYPT.

SYNOPSIS OF INDIAN HISTORY. 30., &c., &c.

Our East India Correspondence.

CALCUTTA, March 8, 1856. Botany and Natural History at and from Bar rackpore-A Visit to the Gardens-Hindoo Temples, Piety and Worshippers Barning of the

Look at the City from the Top, &c.

My trip to Basrackpore—some twelve miles by the river—I was much pleased with, for our party was a jovial one, composed of Americans and Englishmen, and the day was cool for the season. A native boat and a native crew, a fair tide and a flowing sheet, took us to our landing place in two hours time, and, with umbrellas over our heads, we passed the day in walking through the extensive grounds of the Governor's country park and residence, and could but admire the art that made the grounds so much resemble pature. The forest trees are dotted over the green lawn, which rises and falls, through, plains and hills, with irregular tastefulness. You can hardly believe that all has been done by man-Many of the trees were of great size, and the bamboo clusters covered large spaces of land. The menagerie was the magnet that brought us here and that, of course, claimed the most of our attention. Van Amburgh's collection paled before the Gover nor General's, netwithstanding that many of the cages are empty. Most of the animals here I have seen in the Jasdin des Plants, at Paris, and the Zoolagical Gardens in London; but the chief attraction was to see the native animals on their own ground. Tigers, bears, leopards, jackals, &c., and other Indian animals, were growling under the excessive heat of their cages, while the monkeys kept up the most incessant chattering, and the parrots and beautiful Indian birds were striving to make their voices heard amid the noise. There were two rhinoceroses, of most ungainly dimensions, and their ugliness was only exceeded by their ferocity.

two rhinoceroses, of most ungainly dimensions, and their ugliness was only exceeded by their ferecity. I don't know which animal is the most ungainly, when you start them on the run—the rhinoceros or the girafte—either are as awkward as can be imagined. There were sense twenty elephants, for war and other purposes, some of which were of gigantic size; they were not piling timher by the river in town as they often do, I am sorry to say, for I should like to see such huge monsters show their sagacity. Just opposite to the park is the Danish settlement, which recently has changed bands. On a grass plot, under a palm free, we found our pic nic spread; and as our appetites were sharpened by the exercise and a long fast, we did justice to the repast, while birds were sweeping over our heads and sear our food with unpleasant familiarity. The wind was against us, returning, and it was dark before we got to Calcutta, but I was in time for the dinner party.

Yesterday I visited the Botanical Gardans, where for many years large sums of money have been expended to make it worthy of the Bengal public. Here I saw the great banyan tree, which I at once recognized, for I had seen it in my primitive school bools, in ministure, when I went to a woman's school. It would be worth a half a million in Wall-street, and Barnum is just the man to import it and make another fortune. It is an imposing spectacle, with its one hundred and ten trunks, covering more than an acre of ground, and is one of the great objects of interest in Bengal. It is a noble work of God, standing proudly by itself giving shade to a hecatomb of cattle or a regiment of soldiers—the proud monarch of the Indian forest, who lives to grow old, a type of man, with sone and daughters, grand children and great great grand children growing up around and about the parent trunk with an affection and solicitude more

parent trunk with an affection and solicitude more than humas, for the marriages and intermarriages never break up the household, but only strengthen the links that bind them together; wherever there is a weak point in the extended, arm of the parent tree, out shoots a sprout forthwith, and fastening in the ground afreah, another support and new life is thrown into the mammoth trunk; and no storm, however terrible, no convulsion aver an earthquake, can shake its centre or injure, a sungle memoer of the family when each gives strength and support to the other. All the Indian trees and flowers, and many from abroad, are growings with all the lung yof cultivation. I saw the polen—a species of the sycamore—the peopl, the tamarind, the amherstianobils from Burmah in flower—named for Lord Amherst—and other in flower—mamed for Lord Amherst—and other in the great banyam. But Taylor has seen them larger even in the valley of the Nerbudéa.

The same day I went through several Hindoo temples, seeing all that I swa permitted to see, and that was enough to diagnat one with their unseemly sight. Before I reached, the temple, I saw in several sheds long rows of kids, connected by a line—a comical sight. The poor, little wretches, so innocent of the fate that awalted them, looked as meek and contented as possible. It was some religious festival, and a large connecues blocked the avenues; but we were permitted to push our way along, where we soon saw where the kids were disposed of. About fifty were lying with their heads off, all sizes and all colors, a tell ringing from the temple at the dropping of every head. One man more religious than those about him, brought in a young buffalo, and great was the rejoicing: the bell rung several times, and the singing, shouting and gestitoulations created the granter confusion; some of the priests were desirous that, is boulded ferry a goal, but if declined joining in the ceremony, for the while permitted to push out the same than the contemplate. The temple has within a Hindoo god that r